

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (121-40097)

DATE: September 11, 1952

FROM : SAC, Los Angeles (121-5430)

SUBJECT: EASTMAN NATHANIEL JACOBS
Aka "Bud", (Eastman Nixon Jacobs)
Industrial Engineer - Appointee
Naval Ordnance Test Station
Department of the Navy
Pasadena, California
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES
(Buded 9-11-52)

AMSD

PX

#801840

5-1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-14-87 BY 3042/pw/clb

ReBulet to Los Angeles 8-28-52 and Los Angeles teletype to the Bureau 9-9-52.

The files of the Los Angeles Office reflect that a Bureau Applicant-Special Agent investigation was conducted on a HERBERT HENRY STICKNEY, Bureau File 67-427707, in October of 1948. STICKNEY lists his brother-in-law as EASTMAN NIXON JACOBS, 625 Middle Avenue, Menlo Park, California. The appointee's Loyalty Data Form reflects that he resided at this address from June 1947 until September 1949.

The files of the United States Naval Ordnance Test Station, Pasadena, California, with information furnished by Miss EVELYN MC DONALD, Personnel Placement Assistant, reflect that the appointee has been employed at the installation as an Industrial Engineer from July 28, 1952 until the present time. The appointee lists his father as EASTMAN NIXON JACOBS, and his mother as IVY ALLISON WILSON. Appointee's file contained no information pertaining to his loyalty. Mr. CHARLES A. MC CALLICK, Administrative Engineer at the Test Station, advised that he is the appointee's immediate supervisor adding that he has been acquainted with the appointee for only a few weeks. MC CALLICK stated that he has had no reason whatsoever to question the appointee's loyalty to the United States.

Information in the files of the Los Angeles Office reflects that the appointee's father, EASTMAN NATHANIEL JACOBS, also known as EASTMAN NIXON JACOBS, and his common-law wife, CELIA GREENBURG JACOBS, have resided since 1945 on a ranch at Solromar, California. The appointee's parents separated in 1934-1935 at Newport News, Virginia with the appointee's mother refusing to give his father a divorce. NATHANIEL JACOBS is an Aeronautical Engineer and entered on duty with the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics in February 1925 at Langley Field, Virginia and resigned from the organization on March 15, 1945 at Cleveland, Ohio.

MRW/imm

RECORDED - 93
INDEXED - 93

121-40097-7

SEP 15 1952

cc: 65-5075 (WILLIAM PERL)

65-5407 (HERMAN T. EPSTEIN)

EX-13

18

68 OCT 17 1952

release per Navy

o/s

IA 121-5430

JACOBS has operated an experimental laboratory on his ranch at Solromar and has secured engineering contracts at the Naval Air Missile Test Center, Point Mugu, California since April 1949. It is to be noted that JACOBS' access to the base was recently revoked by the Navy. CELIA JACOBS was also a past employee of NACA in Virginia and in Cleveland, Ohio.

o/s
release
per navy

The Pittsburgh Office is office of origin on a current Espionage - R investigation being conducted on a HERMAN T. EPSTEIN, a brother of CELIA JACOBS. EPSTEIN was a former co-worker of WILLIAM PERL with the NACA at Cleveland, Ohio. PERL is currently under indictment in New York for perjury in that he denied knowing JULIUS ROSENBERG and MORTON SOBELL, both of whom have been recently convicted on charges of espionage.

The files of the ONI, Los Angeles, reflect CELIA JACOBS was formerly employed as a Mathematician at the NAMTC, Point Mugu, California, from February 12, 1948 to December 9, 1949 and is not eligible for rehire. The files of ONI reflect JACOBS "to be a former wife of a San Francisco Bay journalist and lecturer. Both JACOBS and her former husband wrote articles for the Communist paper, People's World. At present it is believed that GREENBURG is a Communist Party member and a member of a cell in this area."

o/s
release
per navy
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with
officials
o/s

(Nixon?)
EASTMAN NATHANIEL JACOBS and CELIA JACOBS were interviewed by agents of the Los Angeles Office on August 16, 1952 concerning the activities of WILLIAM PERL. Results of this interview are set out in the report of SA JOHN P. ANDREWS dated September 2, 1952 at Los Angeles entitled "WILLIAM PERL, Wa., ESPIONAGE - R; PERJURY," Bureau File 65-59312. EASTMAN JACOBS advised that he was anxious for the PERL investigation to be brought to a early and complete solution since public information in the press concerning PERL's securing jet information from a scientist in Cleveland definitely threw a cloud over his current status.



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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 8/12/52

FROM : SAC, New York (121-0)

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: ISADORE GOLDSTEIN *form found*
Military Property Auditor
Military Audit Agency
New York, New York
LGE

9.14.57

#801840

CLASSIFIED BY: *GAZ/POT/PL*
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

DECLASSIFIED BY: *225 WCA/DA*
ON: *9/22/97*
our Army letter 4/11/11
CA 15-1121

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

The following information is being forwarded for the consideration of the Bureau under the provisions of Executive Order 9835:

Per letter dated 7/14/52 Colonel WENDELL G. JOHNSON, G-2, New York, forwarded to this office copies of a CIC report dated 6/5/52. Colonel JOHNSON advised that the matter was being referred to this office under the provisions of the delimitations agreement. Inasmuch as this individual is a government employee, this matter is being referred to the Bureau under the provisions of Executive Order 9835 and Colonel JOHNSON has been so advised.

Attached herewith, for the information of the Bureau, and for the use of Washington Field in the event investigation is authorized, are photostatic copies of the aforementioned CIC report. The following facts are noted therein:

- (1) GOLDSTEIN registered with the ALP on eight occasions between 1938 and 1949.
- (2) An individual believed to be identical with the captioned employee signed a Communist Party nominating petition in 1939 and 1940.
- (3) An individual possibly identical with the captioned employee was identified as a member of the IWO in 1946.

In addition to the above, the files of this office reflect that the captioned individual is mentioned in the files of this office in the case captioned "JULIUS ROSENBERG, was; ESPIONAGE - R." GOLDSTEIN was interviewed in the course of investigation in the above-mentioned case, at which time he advised that he became acquainted with JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG in approximately 1946 while residing at Knickerbocker Village. He stated that ROSENBERG had discussed with him the possibility of becoming a partner in the G & R Engineering Company, which company was to begin operations when ROSENBERG's brother-in-law, DAVID GREENGLASS, returned to New York City following his discharge from the U. S. Army. He was eventually taken into this company as a partner and as such maintained the books for the company. His partners in this venture were JULIUS ROSENBERG and DAVID and BERNARD GREENGLASS. He stated that during the latter part of 1947 he was notified via mail that the other partners

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

release per Army

ENC
cc: Washington Field (ENC)
JRS:EMD

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EX-129

121-40410-2

AUG 14 1952
Sept. 8

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

FILE NO.

TJD

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE DEC 6 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/5,7,13,19,21; 12/3,4/51	REPORT MADE BY FRANCIS V. GARDNER
TITLE MATTHEW MURRAY LIFF, was.: Murray Liff, Matthew Lifshitz		CHARACTER OF CASE LABOR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS ACT, 1947	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 20%;"> <p><i>deduce per Dept of Justice, office of Enforcement operations Criminal Div. letter dtd 3-26-58 Jan 9-11-59</i></p> <p><i>Yes</i></p> <p><i>2cc: Bureau 12/13/51</i></p> <p><i>EF 9-16-87</i></p> <p><i>#801870</i></p> </div> <div style="width: 60%; background-color: black; height: 40px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <div style="width: 15%; text-align: right;"> <p><i>67D</i></p> <p><i>o/s</i></p> <p><i>67D</i></p> </div> </div> <p>Subject signed non-Communist affidavits 1/3/50 and 1/10/51.</p> <p>Subject discharged from US Army because of questionable and illegal practices prior to Army service. Subject served as Record Secretary, Local 430, UE from 2/21/50 to August, 1951.</p> <div style="background-color: black; height: 40px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>			
CLASSIFIED BY: <i>3042/POT/CK</i>		<p>ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- P -</p>	
DECLASSIFY ON: <i>OADR</i>		<p><i>RP 1,5+ only</i></p>	
DETAILS		<p>Investigation was instituted in this matter pursuant to Bureau letter dated June 18, 1951, attachment of which, a letter from JAMES M. MC INERNEY, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, to the Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated June 5, 1951, stated as follows: <i>deduce per Dept of Justice, office of Enforcement operations Criminal Div. letter dtd 3-26-58 Jan 9-11-59</i></p> <p>Files of the National Labor Relations Board reflect that <i>deduce per Dept of Justice, office of Enforcement operations Criminal Div. letter dtd 3-26-58 Jan 9-11-59</i> executed non-Communist affidavits <i>Johnston 12-5-51</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>66 b7C per DOJ</i></p>	
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward Johnston</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		ENCLOSURE	RECORDED
<p>5 - Bureau</p> <p>2 - Indianapolis</p> <p>2 - Washington Field</p> <p>4 - New York (122-81) (1 - 100-65784)</p>		<p>122-394-6</p> <p>DEC 27 1951</p> <p>RECORDED</p> <p>INDEXED - 93</p> <p>EX - 28</p>	<p>RECORDED</p> <p>INDEXED - 93</p> <p>EX - 28</p>

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SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

122-394-6

EDDIE C. MURSAKER
 DETLEV W. BRONK, Ph. D.
 JOSEPH P. ADAMS, LL. D.
 ALLEN V. ASTIN, Ph. D.
 PRESTON R. BASSETT, M. A.
 LEONARD BARMICHAEL, Ph. D.
 RALPH S. DAMON, D. ENG.
 JAMES H. DOOLITTLE, SC. D.
 REAR ADM. LLOYD HARRISON, U. S. N.
 RONALD M. HAZEN, B. S.
 VICE ADJ.
 LT. GEN. D.
 DONALD A. QUARLES,
 ARTHUR E. RAYMOND, SC. D.
 FRANCIS W. REICHELDERFER, SC. D.
 ORWALD RYAN, LL. D.
 GEN. NATHAN F. TWining, U. S. A. F.

**NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
 FOR AERONAUTICS**

1512 H STREET, NORTHWEST
 WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

LANGLEY AERONAUTICAL LABORATORY
 LANGLEY FIELD, VA.
 AMES AERONAUTICAL LABORATORY
 BUFFETT FIELD, CALIF.
 LEWIS FLIGHT PROPULSION LABORATORY
 2085 BROOKPARK ROAD, CLEVELAND 11, OHIO

July 27, 1954

TELEPHONE: LIBERTY 5-6700

Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 U. S. Department of Justice
 Washington 25, D. C.

Subject: Arnold Ernest Biermann
 Chief, Operations Branch II, Engine
 Research Division
 NACA Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory
 Cleveland, Ohio
 Security of Government Employees

Dear Sir:

Enclosed are four copies of a memorandum by the Assistant Security Officer, NACA, captioned "Former 'Discussion Groups' at the NACA Langley Aeronautical Laboratory" and dated July 23, 1954. Also enclosed are four copies of Form AEC-1, Personnel Security Questionnaire, executed by the above-captioned NACA employee on December 15, 1953.

Based on the information contained in the enclosed memorandum, it is requested that an appropriate investigation of Biermann be conducted under the provisions of Executive Order No. 10450. No request is being made to the Atomic Energy Commission at this time that a "Q" clearance be granted to Biermann.

Very truly yours,

Robert L. Bell
 Robert L. Bell
 Security Officer

release NASA

8 ENCL 4
 131
 DECLASSIFIED BY *75WED/HA*
 ON *9/12/84* per NASA *4/19/87*

Enclosures - 8
 Registered Mail

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17 JUL 28 1954

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CONFIDENTIAL

File to CV, NF & WFO 8/16/54 ELL:bc

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

F-71

o/s

EAP

in envelope

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JUL 28 1954

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Washington, D. C.
July 23, 1954

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ON 9-12-87

Per NASA

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TO THE SECURITY OFFICE

MEMORANDUM for the Security Officer, NACA

Subject: Former "Discussion Groups" at the NACA Langley Aeronautical Laboratory

1. Richard V. Rhode, Assistant Director for Research, NACA Headquarters, Washington, D. C., furnished the following information on January 5, 1953, to Robert L. Bell, NACA Security Officer:

During the war years, Mrs. Margaret Steiner, who was employed in the division then headed by Rhode at the NACA Langley Aeronautical Laboratory, Langley Field, Virginia, advised Rhode that she had been attending a "discussion group." She indicated that some of the others in this group had exhibited pro-communist or pro-Russian sympathies and she asked Rhode to help her prepare counter-arguments.

2. Mrs. Margaret Steiner, nee Margaret A. Fulton, also known as Mrs. Roy Steiner, was employed as an Engineering Aide at the Langley Aeronautical Laboratory on July 10, 1940, and resigned on September 10, 1948, as an Aeronautical Research Scientist. Mrs. Steiner advised Charles F. Barnett, Security Officer of the Langley Aeronautical Laboratory, that she could not recall ever having talked with Rhode concerning discussion groups at the laboratory. She placed the time of her attending the half-dozen or so meetings as late 1940 and 1941. She arrived at this time by recalling that she did not attend any meetings after she was married on February 21, 1942. She recalled that the majority of the meetings she attended were held in the home of Arthur Kantrowitz. She stated that the sessions consisted primarily of listening to and discussing classical music, but there were many discussions on various topics other than music. She stated that she could not recall any specific information concerning the subject matter discussed or the names of individuals taking part in specific discussions. She added that the group had attended movies at a theater at the Hampton Institute.

3. Mrs. Steiner identified the following present or former Langley Aeronautical Laboratory employees as having been present at the above-mentioned meetings:

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o/s
Arthur Kantrowitz
Robert S. Swanson
Margaret D. Swanson
Harry Greenberg
Celia Greenberg
Robert T. Jones

Doris L. Cohen
Sidney M. Harmon
Samuel Katsoff
Arnold E. Biermann
Louise Moss
Herbert S. Ribner

4. Mrs. Steiner also advised that Sam Rosenberg, who was an economics professor at the Hampton Institute, attended the meetings. Although she was not positive of the fact, it was her opinion that William Mutterperl and Abe Silverstein attended some of the meetings.

5. William Mutterperl, presently known as William Perl, a former NACA employee, is reported to have been associated with the espionage activities of Julius Rosenberg and was convicted on May 22, 1953, of perjury for testifying falsely about his contacts with Rosenberg and other known or suspected members of the Rosenberg espionage ring.

6. Sidney Morris Harmon was the subject of a full field investigation under Executive Order No. 9835. Under date of July 24, 1951, a letter was directed to Harmon, advising him that, effective upon his scheduled return to active duty on August 20, 1951, he was suspended without pay from his employment as an Aeronautical Engineer at the NACA Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory. The suspension was under the provisions of Public Law 733, 81st Congress, and the above-mentioned letter set forth specific charges under that law and Executive Order No. 9835, as amended. Harmon resigned from his position with the NACA, effective August 20, 1951, prior to a determination in accord with the above-mentioned law and Executive Order.

7. Harry Greenberg, former NACA employee, was terminated under the provisions of Public Law 733, 81st Congress, on April 25, 1951.

8. Herbert Spencer Ribner, employed as a section head at the NACA Lewis Flight Propulsion Laboratory, was the subject of a full field investigation by the FBI in 1953 under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 and reports of investigation were furnished to this agency for consideration under the provisions of Executive Order No. 10450. Ribner was suspended on May 27, 1954, under the provisions of Public Law 733, 81st Congress, and Executive Order No. 10450. A hearing in that case is presently pending.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Release per
NASA

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. Rosen

DATE: October 22, 1954

Tolson
Boardman
Nichols
Belmont
Harbo
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
 Sizoo
Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

FROM : Mr. C. H. Stanley

enc. page #

SUBJECT: CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION REPORT TO THE HOUSE, POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE; SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

On October 12, 1954, Pierce Gerety, General Counsel of the Civil Service Commission, furnished the Bureau a copy of the above report dated September 17, 1954, and its Appendix with a request the Bureau review this from a security standpoint. The Commission contemplates releasing this report and its Appendix to the captioned committee. On October 14, 1954, Gerety was advised the Bureau had referred this matter to the Department for reply to Gerety. Attached is a Photostat of the Commission's report and its Appendix. Memoranda analyzing these documents were submitted under dates of October 14 and 19, 1954, and on the same dates memoranda were furnished the Department setting forth certain observations regarding this material.

It will be noted that commencing on page 66 of the Commission's report, there is a discussion of the case of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The discussion in the report includes considerable details regarding [REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1 - That the attached Photostat be routed to the Domestic Intelligence Division for its information in connection with the reference to Owen Lettmore

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/6/84 BY SP-2 TAP/ALW
7/25/87 BY SP-1 R/24310
C.A.# 999(CLB)

2 - That the attached Photostat be filed for reference purposes as it outlines a complete history of the various loyalty and security programs regarding Government personnel and the interest of the Legislative Branch of the Government regarding security of Government personnel

INDEXED-17

cc: 1 - A. H. Belmont

Attachment
MLW:bbm

INDEXED
as marked
WHL

6 NOV 9 1954

140-6436-15

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION PARTICIPATION IN
FEDERAL EMPLOYEE LOYALTY AND SECURITY
PROGRAMS

APPENDICES A AND B

enclosure 140-6436 - 15

APPENDIX A

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<u>Case Examples</u>	<u>Page</u>
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...affairs...
...New York...
...investigation was completed in January 1951.

Information was received that Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, resided with another couple in Brooklyn, New York from June 1, 1939 to June 1, 1940.

...stated that Rosenberg must have been "involved" as he lived with a Communist (who he identified), because meetings were held in the apartment about once a week which he was certain were Communist meetings; and because the persons living in the Rosenberg apartment were blamed for distributing Communist literature around the building. This information was confirmed by ... who stated also that the Rosenbergs and the two individuals with whom they resided were "Communists". It was disclosed further that the Rosenbergs registered to vote in 1939 as members of the American Labor Party; that Rosenberg's parents, who were born in Russia, consistently registered as members of the American Labor Party; and that in 1939, Ethel Rosenberg signed a Communist Party nomination petition.

The Investigator making the Commission's investigation, concluded in his report that there was a "very definite suspicion" as to Rosenberg's loyalty and stated, "Since under the present policy, all doubts are resolved in favor of the government, it is recommended that he be removed from the service and that his name be flagged." In personal interviews held with Rosenberg, he denied any affiliation or sympathetic association with the Communist Party.

On May 8, 1951, ... prepared a memorandum concluding that there was no direct evidence against Rosenberg except that his wife signed a Communist nominating petition. He recommended a decision favorable to Rosenberg.

... on May 14, 1951, recommended ineligibility and ... Assistant Chief, Investigations Division, concurred. ... noted that his recommendation of ineligibility was "in line with the policy of resolving all doubts in favor of the government." ... Chief,

Investigations Division, wrote, "I do not intend to use this case to justify a recommendation for removal from service. Instructions are requested." [redacted] with [redacted] chief examiner, approved the elimination of [redacted] and [redacted] on July 3, 1952. However, [redacted] request for instructions was not answered.

On October 21, 1941, the Second District Office Region received information that on December 12, 1937, Communist Party membership book 463 was issued to one Julius Rosenberg, New York City for the year 1937. There is no indication that the identity of the Julius Rosenberg referred to was definitely resolved or that this information was brought to the attention of the Central Office of the Commission. On March 26, 1945, the war-time arrest removed Rosenberg under the provisions of Public Law 77, 77th Congress. This removal was based on information that in February 1944, Rosenberg had transferred his Communist Party membership from one Club to another.

On July 17, and August 11, 1950, Rosenberg and his wife, respectively, were arrested on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. In April 5, 1951, the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death as wartime atom spies, and on June 19, 1953, they were executed.

b7c per OPM

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION PARTICIPATION IN
FEDERAL EMPLOYEE LOYALTY AND SECURITY
PROGRAMS

A BASIC STUDY

United States Civil Service Commission

Washington 25, D. C.

September 17, 1954

release per OPM

Part I - Notorious Cases of Individuals at the Department of Energy

John ... (executed atom spy) ... appendix A, page 1.

Employed by the War Relocation Authority on September 3, 1941, and removed under the provisions of Public Law 62, 77, Congress on March 26, 1945. Investigation by the Civil Service Commission completed in February 1941 disclosed information indicating Rosenberg and his wife were Communists or Communist sympathizers. Two investigations division employees recommended removal based on the policy of the Civil Service Commission to resolve all doubts in favor of the Government. Rated eligible by Civil Service Commission on July 3, 1941.

appendix A, page 2.

Appendix A, page 7

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
THE INSPECTOR GENERAL
OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS
REPORT OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO.
33-2091

DATE
OCT 16 1956 ala

REPORT MADE BY
James T. Carroll, S/A

TITLE **"CHANGED"**

REPORT MADE AT
DO #2, 111 East 16th St, New York 3, NY

(Unclassified)
[Redacted] (DOB: 9 Jan 23)
Civilian Employee
Mitchel Air Force Base, New York

b7c per Air Force

PERIOD
25, 28 September, 2, 4 October 1956

OFFICE OF ORIGIN
DO #2, 111 East 16th St, New York 3, NY

STATUS
CLOSED

CHARACTER
COMMUNIST MATTERS

REFERENCE
Letter, Dir OSI, file AFCSI-6B INV 33-18429, dated 12 September 1956

see file with OSI file 10/24/56

SYNOPSIS

Investigation requested by Directorate, Office of Special Investigations, to interview SUBJECT. Previous investigation conducted by Federal Bureau of Investigation under provisions of Executive Order 10450 reflects [Redacted]

Investigation

[Large black redaction block]

o/s

Subject interviewed, and subsequently voluntarily accomplished signed sworn

o/s

AFR 205-8

Disclosure of Information. Disclosure of the nature, sources, or even the existence of such information, including that contained in investigative reports, to persons involved or mentioned in the reports or to other persons not normally entitled to such information may be made only when expressly authorized by the Director of Special Investigations (IG), or higher authority.

Attention is invited to the fact that information has been included herein which has been derived from sources other than USAF. In accordance with AFR 205-1 dissemination of such information should be made outside of USAF channels.

DISTRIBUTION

- 2500th ABWg (Action) (7 Incls) 2**
- Dir OSI (AFCSI-6B INV 33-18429) 2**
- FBI, NY (Info) 3**
- File 2**

ACTION COPY FORWARDED TO

**Commander
2500th Air Base Wing
Mitchel Air Force Base
New York**

FILE STAMP

140-12491

APPROVED

*6-PP
DECLASSIFIED BY [Signature]
9/11/88
Am Air Force letter
5/11/88*

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140-12491-15

FBI 67D

SYNOPSIS (Contd)

statement consisting of verbatim transcript of questions and answers. SUBJECT admitted membership in Jewish People's Fraternal Order (cited) for himself and father, but insisted such membership had no political connotations and was for purpose of inexpensive insurance only. SUBJECT admitted attending funeral services and burial of ROSENBERG spies, but stated this was done at request of father. He claimed not to be related to them. SUBJECT stated he registered for American Labor Party because he believed in their anti-segregation platform. He denied protesting trials of communists in New York City. SUBJECT denied membership in International Workers Order, but stated it was an affiliate of Jewish People's Fraternal Order. SUBJECT made several conflicting statements, but maintained he had no connections with Communist Party, had no interest in political questions, had no knowledge of his family's political beliefs, and had no intent to defraud Government by concealing his past affiliations.

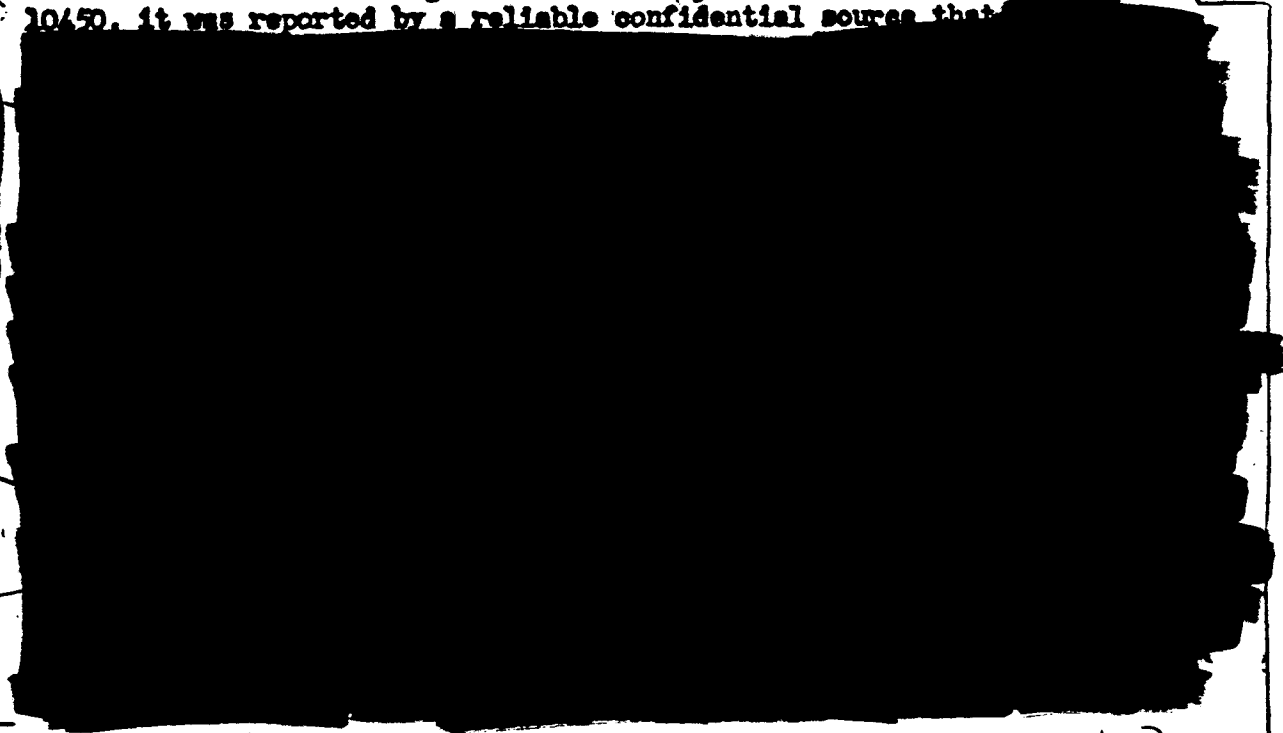
DETAILS:

1. This investigation was requested by letter, Directorate, Office of Special Investigations (IG), Headquarters USAF, Washington, D.C., file AFCSI-6B INV 13-18429, dated 12 September 1956, for the purpose of interviewing [redacted]. The request was predicated upon information received from the United States Civil Service Commission which reflects that during the course of an investigation concerning SUBJECT, conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation under the provisions of Executive Order 10450, it was reported by a reliable confidential source that [redacted]

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o/s

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FBI

20 33-9091

o/s

Q. Will you explain, generally, your reason for preference for the American Labor Party; in other words, what the American Labor Party meant to you?
A. Actually, it didn't mean anything. I just registered under that because I thought some of the things they stood for were a little stronger than the other two parties, although I have been registering under the Democratic Party also, but it was for no reason at all. I thought some of the platforms were a little better. As far as segregation was concerned in schools, I thought it was a little better than the other two parties. I don't believe in segregation and that platform was a little better. The question of better schools and things of that sort. Offhand, I cannot think of any other things.

Q. To the best of your knowledge, has any other member of your family been interested in the affairs of the American Labor Party?
A. To the best of my knowledge, no.

Q. [REDACTED] are you related in any way to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg?
A. No.

Q. Were you ever interested in the affairs of, or the objectives of the Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs?
A. I don't think the death penalty should have been given, but as far as their being guilty or not guilty, I didn't know that.

Q. Why didn't you think the death penalty should have been given?
A. I thought it was a little too harsh. I never went too deeply into it, but as an individual, I don't agree on capital punishment, that's all.

Q. Is it your statement then, that the only reason you didn't believe in the death penalty in the Rosenberg case was because you are generally opposed to capital punishment?
A. That's right.

Q. Did you make any study of the facts or circumstances brought out at the trial or the investigation of the Rosenbergs?
A. Not too deeply, no, but what I read was in the newspapers such as "The New York Times".

Q. Did you ever take any active part in protesting the trial or the conviction of the Rosenbergs, or take part in any demonstration on their behalf?
A. I have gone to a rally, just to hear what it was about - the one they had at Randall's Island - but that was the only one.

o/s

Q. Did you go to this rally by yourself?
A. Yes.

Q. Not in the company of any other person?
A. There were people there, but I went there by myself.

Q. Did you go on the basis of your own idea, or did somebody ask you to attend

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Q. I just went there to hear what it was about. Nobody persuaded me or nobody asked me to go. I just wanted to hear what the other side had to say about it and I felt that was the only way I could find out, by going there and hearing what it was all about.

Q. Do you own an automobile?

A. Yes.

Q. What kind of a car?

A. A 1954 Ford.

Q. What kind of a car did you have before that?

A. I had an Oldsmobile - 1946.

Q. Did you attend the funeral of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg?

A. No, I wasn't there.

Q. Did you take part in the funeral procession which took place in the City of New York prior to the burial?

A. When you say "procession", what do you mean? I went down there to see what was going on, but I didn't participate in the procession.

Q. You went down where?

A. When the funeral was going on.

Q. Where?

A. In New York.

Q. Where?

A. I don't know where they had the funeral service - downtown, I think. I don't know the exact address.

Q. Was it in Manhattan or in Brooklyn?

A. I think it was in Brooklyn, if I am not mistaken.

Q. [REDACTED] you have just told us that you attended the funeral of two people who are not related to you and in whom you had just a remote interest based on a general conviction that you are against capital punishment, and that you had no other interest in these people. Yet you went to their funeral, or you went to the funeral service, traveling more than several miles to get there, and you had enough interest to go, but you don't recall where it was?

A. It is nothing I am trying to hide. It has been quite a long time ago.

Q. [REDACTED] there was quite a sizable demonstration at these services which would mark it as an event that most people would surely remember.

A. Well, maybe I am wrong, but it is just one of those things that it is over and that's all. When you asked me whether it was Manhattan or Brooklyn, I didn't know. I assume it was in Brooklyn.

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- Q. Why do you assume it was in Brooklyn?
 A. Now that you are bringing it back, stating that I had traveled quite a distance, and thinking back, to my bare recollection it was in Brooklyn.
- Q. Do you recall what section of Brooklyn?
 A. No, sir.
- Q. Did you attend these funeral services alone?
 A. No, I took my father down with me.
- Q. Did your father request that you take him to these services?
 A. That's right.
- Q. Then the motivation for your attending the services was not your own, it was the request of your father?
 A. That's right. That's why, when you asked me whereabouts it was, offhand I didn't know.
- Q. Why was your father interested in these people?
 A. I don't know; I didn't ask him. I never discussed the issues with him in regard to it. What his viewpoints were on it, I don't know. He might have thought they were innocent. He might have thought they were unjustly accused. I don't know.
- Q. He never made any definite statements concerning the case?
 A. No.
- Q. Did you ever contribute any funds to the Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case? I want you to think back to the day when you and your father attended the funeral services for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and describe your activities from the time you arrived in the vicinity of the place where the funeral services were held until you left.
 A. I drove down there, parked the car, and walked to the place where the funeral services were held. There were quite a lot of people there; it must have been in the thousands. I walked in to see the bodies and walked out. We went and we ate, got into the car; my father asked me whether I could drive him to the cemetery. I drove him to the cemetery. He stayed there and I went home.
- Q. How long did you stand on line to view the bodies?
 A. Not very long. I don't think we stood there more than ten minutes. When I did go, there wasn't any reason why I went. It was just out of curiosity that I did go, and that's about all, and also I just wanted to see what was going on.
- Q. A few minutes ago I asked you if you had attended the funeral of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, and you said "no".
 A. Actually, I was there, but I just did it to take my father down. I would not have gone normally.

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- Q. When you drove your father to the cemetery, did you follow the funeral procession?
- A. Well, no, not actually in the procession. Well, I think... Well, I did go, I had to go on one road at the time, yes, but then that broke up and I had to go on a side road.
- Q. Initially, when they started out, you drove your own car in the procession of vehicles attached to the funeral?
- A. Well... yes. I don't know where it was and I had to follow the cars. If there is anything you want to know further, please ask me as I am not holding anything back.
- Q. Did you question your father as to why he wanted to go down to the funeral?
- A. Well, it might have been that they didn't, that he didn't believe they were guilty. My father asked me if I would take him and I said "yes". I didn't discuss political questions as such, they just don't interest me.
- Q. You still maintain you don't know why your father went to the funeral?
- A. No, I don't discuss politics with him or anyone. My politics are my own. Let other people believe in what they want.
- Q. You stated that the procession was broken up. Approximately where was the procession broken up? Was it close to the cemetery?
- A. I can't even remember that. It is something that happened, it is gone, and it has slipped my mind. I cannot make a statement of which I am not sure.
- Q. After you broke away from the procession, how did you know where to go?
- A. There were other cars that were going to the cemetery and I was just following these cars. Where it was, I don't know. That is the truth. I cannot say anything more than that. I just want - not to pay my respects, it wasn't that.
- Q. Where was the cemetery located?
- A. I think it was Long Island, as far as I can remember, whereabouts I don't know. I couldn't take you there today if I were to go because I don't remember where it is.
- Q. You maintain that you took your father to the cemetery where the Rosenbergs were to be buried, and left him there?
- A. I left him there. I went outside and he met me where I had the car parked.
- Q. You previously stated that you left your father at the cemetery and returned to the Bronx.
- A. That statement was in error. I took my father there, parked the car, I waited, he came back to the car, we went into the car, and we went back home. How long it took, I can't say offhand.
- Q. Was it less than a half hour or more than a half hour?
- A. It must have been more than a half hour.

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- Q. Was it less than an hour or more than an hour?
- A. It must have been around an hour. I am trying to recall this.
- Q. Approximately how many people were at the cemetery?
- A. I can't say offhand.
- Q. While you were waiting for your father to view the burial, did you see any disturbances or demonstrations?
- A. Not that I know of.
- Q. Were you in a position to view the exact spot where the Rosenbergs were buried?
- A. No, I was in the back.
- Q. Were you acquainted with anyone else who attended the funeral services for the Rosenbergs?
- A. What do you mean by acquainted?
- Q. Did you know anyone else who was there?
- A. Not that I know of.
- Q. Do you basically feel that the Rosenbergs were unjustly convicted of espionage?
- A. No.
- Q. Even in cases such as theirs, where they were convicted of selling information of our government which undoubtedly has hurt us in many ways, you are opposed to capital punishment?
- A. Yes, I am.
- Q. Do you feel that they were fairly and justly treated in their trial?
- A. I think so.
- Q. A short while ago I asked if you had ever been solicited to join, participate in, or support the activities of any organization listed in AFR 124-5, and you said no, you had never been solicited.
- A. As far as I know, yes, I have never been solicited.
- Q. In 1949, you lived at [REDACTED]
- A. That's right.
- Q. During that time, do you know if there was any other person named [REDACTED] at that address?
- A. Outside of myself, no.
- Q. Was there any other person named Rosenberg living at that address that you know of?
- A. Not that I know of.
- Q. Throughout this interview you have maintained that you have very little interest in political questions.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
 OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, INTELLIGENCE
 INDUSTRIAL AND PERSONNEL SECURITY GROUP
 FORT HOLABIRD, BALTIMORE 19, MARYLAND

*Rec'd Liaison
 12-5-60*

23 NOV 1960

ACSI-SI-D(Civ)

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ATTN: Mr. Bernard Wells

SUBJECT: PITINSKY, Morris (U)

Stacy

1. Reference is made to your reports of investigation pertaining to Morris PITINSKY, Electronic Development Technician, Army Electronic Proving Ground, Department of the Army, Fort Huachuca, Arizona, SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

2. During interview on 1 September 1960, PITINSKY admitted that he had been a member of the Communist Party for approximately six months in 1939. He explained that he first completed government security forms in 1942 without listing this membership because he did not want to jeopardize his chances of securing Federal employment. He further explained that in answering similar questions on subsequent questionnaires, including the Standard Forms 57 and 61 completed in connection with his present employment, he gave negative answers rather than explain his original false answer. On 14 October 1960, SUBJECT completed a new DA Form 1111 and a new DD Form 398 on both of which he listed past membership in the Communist Party.

Release per Army

born 1/26/2 member NY

3. PITINSKY stated that he last visited Isidore Horowitz in 1952. At that time, Horowitz informed SUBJECT he had served in the Merchant Marine, and as a result, had seen Communism at work and lost all sympathy for that system. PITINSKY reported that Horowitz was residing in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, New York, possibly on East Third Street, and working as a radio repairman at the time of his visit.

4. In 1942, PITINSKY listed Edward Goldblatt, Isidore Zeiger, Isidore Horowitz and Jack Wine as references. PITINSKY has admitted knowing that Isidore Horowitz and Jack Wine were Communist Party members. Isidore Zeiger, born on 10 October 1912, was removed from Department of the Army employment under the provisions of Executive Order 10450 in 1954, and reinstated in 1958 as a result of the Cole vs Young Decision. Information in possession of the Army concerning Edward Goldblatt, born on 10 January 1914, indicates that Goldblatt's

sent to NY-NK-PX-BA-WFO NY 140-22158-15

12-8-60 R.L.W.:dj

4 ENCLOSURE

EX-113 REC-74 FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

12 DEC 9 1960 EMP. SUBJECT.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

23 NOV 1960

ACSI-SI-D(Civ)

SUBJECT: PITINSKY, Morris (U)
Goldblatt MRS. Edward Goldblatt - N.Y.

US wife, *Rae*, signed a Workers Party election petition in 1940 and a Communist Party petition in 1945. Goldblatt's brother-in-law, Joseph Levitsky, was apparently involved in Soviet espionage activity with Julius Rosenberg. Goldblatt was considered an agitator and troublemaker, who could be a Communist, by the operator of the radio shop at which he and PITINSKY were employed immediately prior to their employment at Fort Monmouth. Goldblatt listed PITINSKY and Isidore Horowitz as references.

5. Request that further attempt be made to locate Isidore Horowitz and that he be interviewed to ascertain if there was anything unusual about PITINSKY's Communist Party experience indicative of his being taken over by a different Communist organization. Further request that any other person in a position to have such knowledge and available for interview be queried along the same lines.

o/s

6. A transcript of the interview of PITINSKY and a report of a 1942 investigation which contains background information concerning Horowitz are attached to aid in the requested investigation.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF FOR INTELLIGENCE:

John J. Wagner
JOHN J. WAGNER
Major, AI (Inf)
Acting Chief, Personnel
Security Investigations Branch

release per army

4 Incl

- 1. Inves re Isidore Horowitz
- 2. DA Form 19-24
- 3. DA Form 1111
- 4. DD Form 398

Date & Place of Birth OCT 8, 1908 1688-50TH ST
New York City N.Y. BROOKLYN N.Y.

Benjamin PITINSKY

Mrs. David Rogashevsky
Ida Rogashevsky 1562 43d ST
Ida Rogashevsky BROOKLYN N.Y.

Surface Mail
PRIORITY

RESTRICTED
(Security Classification)

DO NOT TYPE IN THIS SPACE

761.5211 Rosenberg
Julius/6-1253

FOREIGN SERVICE DESPATCH

FROM : U.S. CONGEN, Toronto, Canada **SECRET** 272
TO : THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON.
REF : Toronto's Despatch 261, June 8, 1953

June 12, 1953

71 For Dept. Use Only RIF	ACTION EUR	DEPT. OLI INS IPI EUR/X BY	Received from the State Department through Liaison channels Date 6-18-53
	REC'D JUN 15	OTHER	

SUBJECT: Communist Activity in Behalf of Julius and Ethel ROSENBERG;
Participation of Helen SOBELL and Stephan LOVE

A "Save the Rosenbergs" rally was held in Massey Hall on the night of June 11 under the auspices of the communist sponsored "Toronto Committee to Secure Clemency for Julius and Ethel ROSENBERG", at which the principal speakers were Helen SOBELL, wife of Morton SOBELL, and Stephan LOVE, who was introduced as head of the law faculty at Northwestern University and former president of the Chicago Bar Association.

According to a reliable source, Mr. Love spoke for about forty-five minutes, sharply criticizing the FBI for using, and the courts for accepting, what he termed "false evidence" in the Rosenberg trial. He is reported to have asserted that the jury was "mesmerized" by the judge in reaching a verdict of guilty, adding that "I am not prepared to let the mistake of a jury come to light after the grave closes on the Rosenbergs. I do not think the death penalty should be imposed where the case is not clear. It should not be done just because a person's politics are disliked". Declaring that the Rosenbergs "must be saved from death and Sobell from a living death", Mr. Love made an emotional plea for the audience to participate in local demonstrations and activities in behalf of the Rosenbergs.

The theme of Mrs. Sobell's speech also was that false evidence had been used at the trial. She joined with Mr. Love in an emotional appeal to the audience to do all it could to save the Rosenbergs, and to return "Ethel, Julian and my Morty to their homes and children". At the conclusion of the meeting Mrs. James ENDICOTT, wife of the president of the communist front Canadian Peace Council, made her way up to the stage, kissed Mrs. Sobell and told her to carry on the campaign.

It was announced at the rally that picketing of this Consulate General would take place for an hour and a half on the afternoon of June 12, and that a "round-the-clock vigil" would commence at 4:30 p.m. on June 16. A resolution was passed to petition the Queen and the Governor General to intercede in behalf of the Rosenbergs, another was passed asking President Eisenhower to grant clemency, and the audience signed individual petitions to the President. Contributions amounting to several hundred dollars were taken from the audience.

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REPORTER

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SECRET

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

ORIGIN: NEW YORK

GM

REPORT MADE AT: NEW YORK DATE: 4/7/52 PERIOD: 1/28, 29, 2/1, 4, 12, 13, 20, 25, 26, 3/10, 11, 12, 17, 19/52.

REPORT MADE BY: RICHARD A. MINIHAN

TITLE: HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET

CHARACTER: ESPIONAGE - R 10-9-87 #861840

G.I.R.-6

HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET SUMMARY REPORT

3042/PWT/our pgs. 1, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25 + 26 only

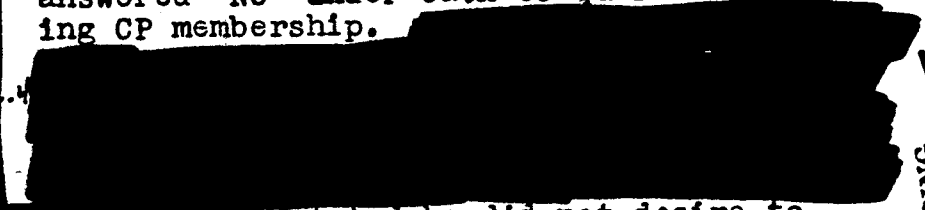
SYNOPSIS:

o/s

Subject employed as mechanical engineer at Sam Tour, Inc., 44 Trinity Place, NYC, a vital facility not presently engaged in classified contracts. Subject reported to be member of CP, NYC, 1942, and attended meetings at residence of JULIUS and ETHEL ROSENBERG. Member of YCL at CCNY in 1938 and registered ALP, NYC, in 1942. Subject, in US Civil Service application, 10/16/41, answered "No" under oath to question concerning CP membership.

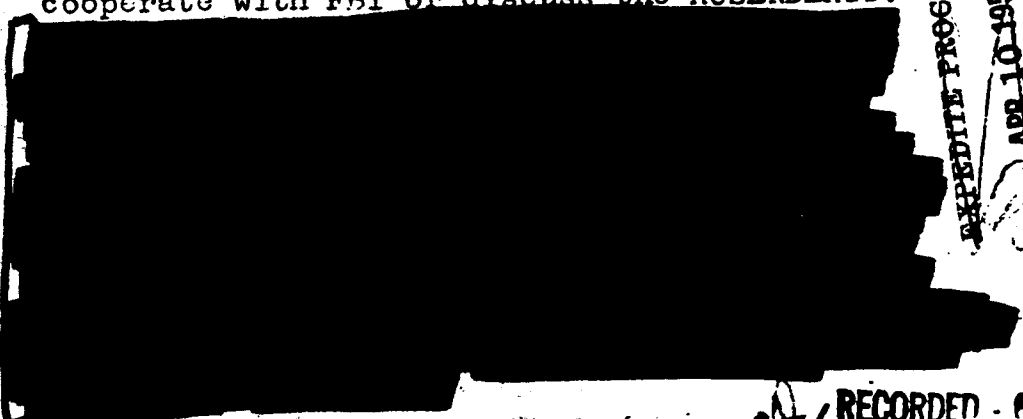
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1cc to I.N.S. 12-28-52

He stated he did not desire to cooperate with FBI or discuss the ROSENBERGS.



ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

LTA 6-2
4/24/52 FXP

EXPEDITE PROCESSING. 67D 67C 67D APR 10 1952

Edward Shreier

1700-378684-156

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vicinity of Union Square and 14th Street, New York City, which was owned by some Italian nationality organization friendly toward the Communist Party. He said that among the individuals who were active members of the Young Communist League group at the college and had attended the group's meetings with him during the first six months of 1937 were: JULIUS ROSENBERG, NAT SUSSMAN, NAT SHOIKET and one SAVITSKY.

With respect to the meetings of the Engineering Group of the YCL which he attended, MANES stated that no effort had been made to disguise the Communist character of the group and that discussions had centered around support of the loyalist forces in Spain, the organization of an "anti-Fascist front" and efforts to have the YCL group infiltrate and gain a controlling position in various "legitimate" student organizations. According to MANES, members of the branch, including himself, paid regular monthly dues and carried YCL membership cards.

On September 15, 1951, MILTON MANES was exhibited a photograph of HENRY NATHAN SHOIKET and stated that SHOIKET was identical with NAT SHOIKET, previously named by him as a fellow member of the YCL chapter at CCNY.

Confidential Informant T-4, another government agency conducting intelligence investigations, advised that one [REDACTED] New York City, was listed as a member of the American Student Union (ASU), an affiliate of the YCL, and had signed a petition in November, 1935, of the American Student Union wherein the ASU petitioned for recognition of this organization by the faculty of CCNY, 139th Street and Convent Avenue, New York City.

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It is to be noted that the following concerning the Socialist Workers Party and the American Student Union appears in the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated March 3, 1951:

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Mr. A. Rosen *RAS*

DATE November 18, 1954

FROM :

Mr. C. H. Stanley *MS*

SUBJECT:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION PROPOSED REPORT TO THE HOUSE POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE COMMITTEE DATED SEPTEMBER 17, 1954

Tolson	_____
Boardman	_____
Nichols	_____
Belmont	_____
Harbo	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Sizoo	_____
Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holloman	_____
Gandy	_____

On November 11, 1954, there was received from the Department a copy of the revised report prepared by the Civil Service Commission. The material received consisted of the following:

1. A copy of the revised Volume 1 of the report (this is the basic report).
2. A copy of ^{revised} Appendices A and B to report (Appendix A consists of case examples and Appendix B consists of material supporting the report such as Executive Orders, Departmental Circulars, etc.).
3. A copy of Appendices A and B as originally prepared for the report.

The above material was returned to the Department by Bureau letter dated November 12, 1954. Three Photostats of it, however, were made for the Bureau's use.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached two Photostats of the material received by the Bureau from the Department on November 11, 1954, be placed in file. The revised Volume 2 of report (Appendices A and B) has been marked for indexing. There has been little change in the revised Volume 1 as compared with that originally prepared. A copy of the original Volume 1 as well as original Volume 2 was marked for indexing and filed with Stanley's memorandum to Rosen dated October 22, 1954. It is not deemed necessary that further indexing be done regarding the attached Volume 1 or the attached original Volume 2 (Appendices A and B). One Photostat of the material received November 11, 1954, is being temporarily retained by the Employees Security Section for ready reference purposes. It will thereafter either be placed in file or destroyed. The results of the Bureau's review of the material received 11/11/54 are set forth in Stanley's Attachment memorandum to Mr. Rosen dated 11/16/54.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 2-2-84 BY SP2 JAD/ott

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APPENDIX A

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Enclosure 140-6436-28

JULIUS ROSENBERG

Rosenberg graduated from the College of the City of New York after attendance there from 1934 to 1939. He was appointed as a Junior Engineer by the War Department, New York Signal Corps Procurement District, Brooklyn, New York on September 3, 1940. In connection with this appointment he was investigated by the Civil Service Commission.

During the investigation, which was completed early in 1941, information was received that Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, resided in an apartment house with another couple in Brooklyn, New York from June 1939 to June 1940.

The informant expressed the opinion that Rosenberg was involved in Communist activity. This informant based his opinion upon the facts that Rosenberg lived with a Communist, that about once a week "Communist" meetings were held in the apartment, and that the persons living in the Rosenberg apartment were blamed for the distribution of Communist literature in the building.

The informant who confirmed this information, stated also that the Rosenbergs and the two individuals with whom they resided were "Communists". It was disclosed further that the Rosenbergs registered to vote in 1939 as members of the American Labor Party; that Rosenberg's parents, who were born in Russia, consistently registered as members of the American Labor Party; and that in 1939, Ethel Rosenberg signed a Communist Party nominating petition.

The investigator who made the Commission's investigation concluded in his report that there was a "very definite suspicion" as to Rosenberg's loyalty and stated, "Since under the present policy, all doubts are resolved in favor of the government, it is recommended that he be removed from the service and that his name be flagged." In personal interviews held with Rosenberg, he denied any affiliation or sympathetic association with the Communist Party.

On May 8, 1941, a staff examiner in the Commission's Investigations Division prepared a memorandum concluding that there was no direct evidence against Rosenberg except that his wife signed a Communist Party nominating petition. He recommended a decision favorable to Rosenberg. Another

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examiner, on May 14, 1941, recommended ineligibility and the Assistant Chief, Investigations Division, concurred, noting that his recommendation of ineligibility was "in line with the policy of resolving all doubts in favor of the government." The Chief, Investigations Division, wrote, "I do not find enough in this case to justify a recommendation for removal from the service. Instructions are requested." The Executive Director and Chief Examiner, approved the eligible recommendation on July 3, 1941. However, the request of the Chief, Investigations Division for instructions was not answered.

On October 24, 1941, the Second U. S. Civil Service Region received information that on December 12, 1939, Communist Party membership book #6608 was issued to one Julius Rosenberg, New York City, for the year 1940. There is no indication that the identity of the Julius Rosenberg referred to was definitely resolved or that this information was brought to the attention of the Central Office of the Commission. On March 26, 1945, the War Department removed Rosenberg under the provisions of Public Law 808, 77th Congress. This removal was based on information that in February 1944, Rosenberg had transferred his Communist Party membership from one Club to another.

On July 17, and August 11, 1950, Rosenberg and his wife, respectively, were arrested on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. On April 5, 1951, the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death as wartime atom spies, and on June 19, 1953, they were executed.

*W. L. ...
 per
 OPM*

the retention in government service of a person who is a member of an organization which advocates the overthrow of the government of the United States by force or violence or who personally so advocates.

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3. There is, however, intimate association with numerous persons who are Communists

or Communistic and this association runs
the gamut from the Grandstains, the
Rosenbergs.
down to

His association with so many persons high
and low in Communistic circles is beyond
comprehension unless a person is pur-
posely surrounding himself with people
of their ideology.

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JULIUS ROSENBERG

Rosenberg graduated from the College of the City of New York after attendance there from 1934 to 1939. He was appointed as a Junior Engineer by the War Department, New York Signal Corps Procurement District, Brooklyn, New York on September 3, 1940, and in connection with this appointment was investigated by the Civil Service Commission. This investigation was completed in February 1941.

Information was received that Rosenberg and his wife, Ethel Greenglass Rosenberg, resided with another couple in Brooklyn, New York from June 1939 to June 1940.

It was stated that Rosenberg must have been "involved" as he lived with a Communist (whom he identified), because meetings were held in the apartment about once a week which he was certain were Communist meetings; and because the persons living in the Rosenberg apartment were blamed for distributing Communist literature around the building. This information was confirmed by [redacted] who stated also that the Rosenbergs and the two individuals with whom they resided were "Communists". It was disclosed further that the Rosenbergs registered to vote in 1939 as members of the American Labor Party; that Rosenberg's parents, who were born in Russia, consistently registered as members of the American Labor Party; and that in 1939, Ethel Rosenberg signed a Communist Party nominating petition.

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apm

The Investigator making the Commission's investigation, concluded in his report that there was a "very definite suspicion" as to Rosenberg's loyalty and stated, "Since under the present policy, all doubts are resolved in favor of the government, it is recommended that he be removed from the service and that his name be flagged." In personal interviews held with Rosenberg, he denied any affiliation or sympathetic association with the Communist Party.

On May 8, 1941, [redacted] prepared a memorandum concluding that there was no direct evidence against Rosenberg except that his wife signed a Communist nominating petition. He recommended a decision favorable to Rosenberg. On May 14, 1941, [redacted] recommended ineligibility and [redacted] Assistant Chief, Investigations Division, concurred. [redacted] noted that his recommendation of ineligibility was "in line with the policy of resolving all doubts in favor of the government." [redacted] Chief,

Investigations Division, wrote, "I do not find enough in this case to justify a recommendation for removal from the service. Instructions are requested." agreed

Executive Director and Chief Examiner, approved the eligibility recommendations of and on July 3, 1941. However, request for instructions was not answered.

On October 24, 1941, the Second U. S. Civil Service Region received information that on December 12, 1939, Communist Party membership book #6603 was issued to one Julius Rosenberg, New York City for the year 1940. There is no indication that the identity of the Julius Rosenberg referred to was definitely resolved or that this information was brought to the attention of the Central Office of the Commission. On March 26, 1945, the War Department removed Rosenberg under the provisions of Public Law 808, 77th Congress. This removal was based on information that in February 1944, Rosenberg had transferred his Communist Party membership from one Club to another.

On July 17, and August 11, 1950, Rosenberg and his wife, respectively, were arrested on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage. On April 5, 1951, the Rosenbergs were sentenced to death as wartime atom spies, and on June 19, 1953, they were executed.

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1.

2.

3. There is, however, intimate association with numerous persons who are Communists or Communistic and this association runs the gamut from the the Rosenbergs, down to

His association with so many persons high and low in Communistic circles is beyond comprehension unless a person is purposely surrounding himself with people of their ideology.

4.

5.

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per
OPM

PETERS, F. J.

SAC, New York

July 10, 1953

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI (100-3)

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
(COMMUNIST PARTY CAMPS)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

0-1 to NY, Newark, + R.H.
to arrival memo to expect report
rebutlet 7-10-53.
NY - Chats Lodge
NY - Camp Midvale
NY - East Hill Farm
NY - Pine Lake Lodge
NY - City Slicker Farm
9-18-53 - J.H.K. - AS -

The "New York Herald Tribune" for June 28, 1953, on page 3, section 2, carried an article entitled "The Red Underground" written by Herbert A. Philbrick. This article reflected in part the following information:

JULY AND AFTER

Summer Camps

Proud parents of potential pinks received instructions last week concerning "accredited" summer camps for Communist party indoctrination and training. In a party cell meeting held in the New York area last week, list of summer sanctuaries was designated by a party leader as "approved." Among them were: Camp Unity, Pine Lake Lodge, Chats, Briehls, Camp Midvals, Ridgefield, City Slicker Farm, Fur Workers Resort, Camp Kinderland, East Hill Farm and Camp Lakeland.

Classified by SP-10/ST
Declassify on: OADR/97

The G-2 summary of Domestic Intelligence Number 175 dated July 2, 1953, in commenting upon the above information set forth the following information:

62 files indicate that Camp Unity is located at Minodale, NY; Chats in Accord, NY; Briehls at Walkill, Ulster County, NY; Camp Midvals at Midvals, NJ; Ridgefield at Ridgefield, Conn.; Camp Kinderland and Camp Lakeland both at Hopewell Junction, NY; Pine Lake Lodge on Kenaga Lake, NY; City Slicker Farm at Jeffersonville, NY; Fur Workers Resort at White Lake, NY and East Hill Farm at Youngsville, NY.

The New York and Newark offices, New Haven, Conn. should check their files to determine whether or not a case is presently pending on the summer camps mentioned above located in their areas. Such offices should make sure that an up-to-date investigation has been conducted and current reports have been submitted concerning each of these camps.

RECORDED - 122
INDEXED - 122

100-3-4595

JUL 22 1953

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Release per army

100-3-4595

DISSEMINATED TO SA [unclear] 8/28/53
9/13/53 [unclear] 8/15/53

o/s

9 ENCL

COMM
JUL 10 1953
MAILED 90

- _____ Ladd
- _____ Nichols
- _____ Belmont
- _____ Clegg
- _____ Glavin
- _____ Harbo
- _____ Rosen
- _____ Tracy
- _____ Gurney
- _____ Mohr
- _____ Winterrowd
- _____ Tele. Room
- _____ Holloman
- _____ Sizoo
- _____ Miss Gandy

AUG 13 1953
HOB:919
See - Newark
See - New Haven

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

"This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Act 25, June 1948 (Public Law 772 - 80th Congress; 18 U.S.C. 793 and 794; 62 Stat. 683). The transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. (Auth: SR 380-5-10)".

Information contained herein may be reproduced providing that First Army is credited as source and appropriate security classification is maintained.

The Intelligence contained in this issue is current as of 2400 hours, 1 July 1953 unless otherwise indicated.

o/s

Litrent 2,7
TWEST 2,7

release
all per army

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ON 9/22/84
an Aug 4-8-88
CA 75-1121

5-17-88
WB

100-3-4595

ENCLOSURE

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2. DOMESTIC OPERATIONS DURING PERIOD

a. Subversive

(1) Summary of Subversive Activities

Communist front, NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE, planning a drive to free Morton SOBELL, co-defendant of the ROSENBERGS. COMMUNIST PARTY leaders "approve" eleven summer camps within New York area. Two Massachusetts teachers dismissed for refusal to answer questions of Congressional Committees. Labor Union educational director and New York City writer both refuse to answer questions put to them by House Un-American Activities Committee.

(2) Activities of Established Component Elements

ELEVEN SUMMER CAMPS IN NY AREA "APPROVED" BY THE CP

In his "RED UNDERGROUND" column, appearing in the New York Herald Tribune on 28 June, Herbert PHILBRICK, former FBI undercover agent reports that the following summer camps for children within the New York area have been "accredited" by the COMMUNIST PARTY leaders. The camps are: Camp Unity, Pine Lake Lodge, Chaits, Briehls, Camp Midvale, Ridgefield, City Slicker Farm, Fur Workers Resort, Camp Kinderland, East Hill Farm and Camp Lakeland. (UNCLASSIFIED) (B-2)

G-2 COMMENT: G2 Files indicate that Camp Unity is located at Wingdale, NY; Chaits in Accord, NY; Briehls at Wallkill, Ulster County, NY; Camp Midvale at Midvale, NJ; Ridgefield at Ridgefield, Conn.; Camp Kinderland and Camp Lakeland both at Hopewell Junction, NY; Pine Lake Lodge on Keneza Lake, NY; City Slicker Farm at Jeffersonville, NY; Fur Workers Resort at White Lake, NY and East Hill Farm at Youngsville, NY.

ROSENBERG COMMITTEE TRANSFERS ACTIVITY TO "FREE SOBELL" CAMPAIGN

The NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE (NCSJRC) announced on 25 June that its membership would work to obtain a new trial for Morton SOBELL, co-defendant of the ROSENBERGS.

The COMMITTEE reiterated its charges that there were "grave doubts in the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case", alleging that "these doubts did not die in the electric chair". After an impassioned plea to continue the fight to "ascertain the truth" in the ROSENBERG case, the COMMITTEE called upon "the many diverse groups throughout the country who concerned themselves with either a new trial or clemency for the ROSENBERGS, to dedicate themselves anew to justice in the ROSENBERG-SOBELL case; to prepare factual material on Morton SOBELL's trial, sentence and imprisonment; and to contribute adequately to whatever centralized agency there arises to care for the ROSENBERG children."

The NCSJRC released the announcement of its planned future activities at a national committee meeting attended by representatives from Boston, Philadelphia,

1. BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE DOMESTIC SITUATION

a. Subversive Activities During Period Under Review

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE IN THE ROSENBERG CASE to devote its efforts to a "clemency" drive for Morton SOBELL.

Eleven summer camps in New York area "accredited" by COMMUNIST PARTY leaders.

Refusal to answer questions put to them by Congressional committees results in dismissal for two Massachusetts school teachers.

- Labor Leader and NYC editor refuse to answer questions put to them by HOUSE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE.

b. Labor Activities During Period Under Review

Labor unions within First Army area face Congressional inquiry into their possible Communist affiliations.

Strike at WESTINGHOUSE plant enters third week.

c. Racial Activities During Period Under Review

No perceptible changes in the racial situation within the First Army area during this reporting period.

d. Political Activities During Period Under Review

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY uses alleged "election rally" to spread Communist peace propaganda.

o/s

5. CAPABILITIES

a. Subversive

It can be expected that the COMMUNIST PARTY will continue to exploit all aspects of the ROSENBERG case. In so doing, it appears they will concentrate their efforts on seeking "vindication" for the ROSENBERGS and "clemency" for the ROSENBERGS' co-defendant, Morton SOBELL, now serving a thirty-year sentence for conspiring to commit espionage. In addition, the PARTY will, undoubtedly, continue their attempts to discredit the UN command, Syngman RHEE and the current administration for their handling of the Korean truce situation.

b. Labor

There have been no perceptible changes in the Communist capabilities in the labor field. COMMUNIST PARTY units are still concentrating on infiltration of legitimately established labor unions and other labor groups. Through their domination of several unions in control of organized labor in many key facilities, the Communists retain the capability of seriously hampering the United States' defense efforts through overt and covert acts of sabotage.

c. Racial

With regard to the racial picture within the First Army area, the Communist capabilities also remain relatively unchanged. They can be expected to continue their charges of discrimination in housing, "police brutality" and their charges of "anti-Semitism" in the ROSENBERG trials.

6. MISCELLANEOUS

FIRST ARMY INTELLIGENCE LETTER

015
Attention is invited to First Army Intelligence Letter #63, dtd 20 June 1953, paragraph 1a "TRANSMITTAL OF INTELLIGENCE FILES." The "intelligence files" referred to in this paragraph are the "intelligence field files" as defined in par 53 of SR 380-320-10.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Wendell G. Johnson
WENDELL G. JOHNSON

Colonel, GS

Assistant Chief of Staff, G2

The Red Underground

Propaganda Is Mapped Around the Rosenbergs

By Herbert A. Philbrick

Highly satisfied with the anti-American propaganda campaign based upon the Rosenberg spy case, Communist party bosses last week ordered all agit-prop (agitation and propaganda) heads to continue the campaign on a "permanent" basis.

Thus far the comrades have distributed millions of leaflets and flyers in this and in other countries throughout the world. Party bosses have now ordered, however, that the new propaganda material is to be in a more "permanent form"—hard-back books, paper-covered pamphlets, long-playing recordings of dramatizations and songs. Also ordered for "immediate preparation" were articles for "The Worker" and "Daily Worker," "Daily Peoples World," "Masses and Mainstream," "Political Affairs," and "The National Guardian." Several underground Communist writers were briefed during the week in tactics and strategy to be used for "planting" additional Rosenberg propaganda in non-Communist magazines, periodicals and newspapers.

Cell meetings were hurriedly called following the execution of the atom spies to "organize the campaign." The subversive Reds were instructed to get the propaganda material to ministers, students, teachers, professors, and to racial and religious groups and organizations.

Already in distribution through party cells is a collection of poems entitled "Give Us Your Hand," a 25 cent booklet published under the label of "People's Artists," an organization cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The verses were written by Edith Segal, whose popularity as a party poet rose to new heights

through her work for the Rosenberg campaign.

Cell members were also instructed to sell \$1 editions of "Death House Letters of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg," sponsored by the "National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case." (At this writing, party bosses were debating a move to change the name of the organization by substituting the word "Vindication" for "Justice.")

The "new" material will consist largely of reprinting some of the most violent anti-American slander in the Communist party's history. Typical of the material the party has to draw from are these statements from the June 21 and 22 "Worker," which appeared with solid black borders framing the front pages:

"The murder of the Rosenbergs was a brutal act of Fascist violence by desperate rulers. . . . They were tortured but they did not yield. . . . The legal farce was a cover-up for a prearranged lynching. . . . The jury was terrorized. . . . The witnesses were perjured. . . . The press and prosecution howled for blood. . . . The top officials in the government, especially the department of frameup headed by J. Edgar Hoover, plotted to force the humble Jewish couple to betray democracy. . . . The men who are running our country have no hearts. . . . Their hearts are of stone. . . . They have hard minds, hard eyes. . . . They have the souls of murderers, and this was an act of cold and deliberate murder."

Summer Camps

Proud parents of potential pinks received instructions last week concerning "accredited" summer camps for Communist

party indoctrination and training. In a party cell meeting held in the New York area last week, a list of summer sanctuaries was designated by a party leader as "approved." Among them were: Camp Unity, Pine Lake Lodge, Chaits, Brichls, Camp Midvale, Ridgefield, City Sucker Farm, Fur Workers Resort, Camp Kinderland, East Hill Farm and Camp Lakeland.

Wicks Massacre

"The Daily Worker" last week gave full support to the Soviet military commander of East Berlin, Maj. Gen. P. T. Dibrova, under whose order at least twenty-two German workers were shot to death or otherwise killed for participating in labor demonstrations stemming from demands for better working conditions.

Unlike its spirited campaign for the "innocent" Rosenbergs, "The Daily Worker" made no mention of Willi Grotting, executed by a Russian firing squad as a "spy" less than twenty-four hours after his arrest. The Communist party and its fellow travelers made no complaint that the German working class victim was permitted no trial, no appeal, no defense attorney, no witnesses in his behalf, no petitions in his defense. Rather, "The Daily Worker" publicizes Dibrova's statement, "Naturally, the perpetrators of arson, plundering and other outrages will be brought to trial and punished severely."

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This is a clipping from
Page 3, Section 2 of the
NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE
June 28, 1953

memo to NY
re Rosenbergs
7/10/53
HAB

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2
Governors Island, New York 4, N. Y.

26324

REFKE CI-DI 350,09

31 December 1952
IE/cw

SUBJECT: Summary of Domestic Intelligence Index

TO : SDI Recipients

omilitary Intelligence Report

Inclosed is the semi-annual Summary of Domestic Intelligence Index covering the period 1 July 1952 to 31 December 1952.

1 Incl.
SDI Index

Wendell G. Johnson
WENDELL G. JOHNSON
Colonel, GS
A C of S, G2

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5-828 file

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10-9-57 2012/PWT/PLK #801840

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per
Army*

HEADQUARTERS FIRST ARMY
Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G2
Governors Island, New York 4, N.Y.

AHPKE-CI-DI 350.09

30 June 1953

SUBJECT: Summary of Domestic Intelligence Index

28065

TO: SDI Recipients

Summary of Domestic Intelligence Index

Inclosed is the semi-annual Summary of Domestic Intelligence Index covering the period 1 January 1953 to 30 June 1953.

1 Incl
SDI Index

WENDELL G. JOHNSON
Colonel, GS
A C of S, G2

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per Army letter dated 12/13/85
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